

# TapeTrack Server: Anti-Throttle and Anti-Hacking Measures

## Protocol Overview

TapeTrack uses a compressed and encrypted binary protocol to communicate between clients and servers.

When a TapeTrack Server is exposed to the internet, it is common for unauthorized connection attempts to occur. These are typically automated scans from hackers who are unaware they're targeting a TapeTrack service. For example, a server running on port 5000 may be mistaken for:

- A UPnP service
- An SSL server on a non-standard port

Although unauthorized access is extremely difficult due to TapeTrack's protocol and encryption, repeated connection attempts can consume server resources.

## Connection Handling Strategy

TapeTrack implements a lightweight defense mechanism to reduce impact from non-compliant clients:

- **Connection Acceptance:** If not blocked by a firewall, TapeTrack accepts incoming connections.
- **Time-Out Table Check:** If the source IP is in the time-out table and the time-out period is still active, the connection is immediately dropped.
- **Protocol Validation:** If the connection is accepted but the client sends a packet that does not match the TapeTrack protocol, the IP is added to the time-out table and dropped.

Once an IP address (or gateway) sends a non-TapeTrack packet, all future connections from that IP during the time-out period will be accepted but terminated immediately.

## Advanced Linux Integration: eBPF Support

On Linux systems, TapeTrack can integrate with eBPF for kernel-level IP blocking.

To enable this:

- Start the server with the `-B` argument and a pointer to a preloaded eBPF table.
- TapeTrack will dynamically add/remove IPs from the table during the time-out period.
- If enabled, connections from banned IPs will be blocked at the kernel level, preventing any interaction with the TapeTrack Server.

## Further Reading

For setup instructions and eBPF integration steps, refer to the [eBPF Configuration Tech Note](#).

[server](#), [technote](#), [security](#), [firewall](#), [ebpf](#), [linux](#)

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